

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

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SUBJECT Yugoslav Fortifications

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1. Kamenjak Fortifications: The Kamenjak fortifications, located on the slope of the Kamenjak Mountain, have a depth of about five kilometers and are built on the area extending between the Grobnik airport and almost as far as the town of Kamenjak on the road leading to Delnice. Starting at the slopes of the Malahost Mountain, south of the Delnice road, the fortifications extend northwards, passing through the Misac and Caplja mountains, as far as Crni Vrh.

3.

The artillery emplacements of a permanent nature, which are known to have been built in 1946 and 1947, have not been reported [] since their exact location has not been ascertained.

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- b. The forts are mostly built in dominating positions and are hewn out of the rock. They are protected by a layer of reinforced concrete about one meter thick and are cleverly camouflaged.
- c. The wall protecting the emplacement for automatic arms has two openings. The aim is made through a very small aperture located about the opening through which the barrel projects. Every gun, at the height of the magazine, is provided with a large iron ball to protect the artilleryman from a possible projectile penetrating the lower opening. The apertures are also protected by steel sheets of considerable thickness.

- d. The outer protection of the forts consists of two barbed wire fences, one running in a semi-circle about 50 meters from the fort (very wide and hidden in the grass), and one running much nearer the fort, constructed on iron posts. This fence is also very wide and thick.

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- e. Outside the town of Kamenjak, on the Delnice road, there are several constructions and sheds used as depots, stores and lodging for troops.

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2. Fortifications in the Boka Kotorska Zone: The military works in this zone cover an area with a perimeter of 6-7000 meters. This area is surrounded by two fences of barbed wire and is guarded by sentries located at a distance of about 150 meters apart.

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- a. In connection with these military works, it is reported that in November 1946 a small ship lay at anchor in the immediate vicinity of Fort Kobila, in the Boka Kotorska area, and landed a considerable quantity of cement manufactured at the Almisa factory. By means of barges, the cement was deposited on the opposite bank.
 - b. During the same period, another ship landed large quantities of iron for building purposes, such as round bars, girders of various sizes in the shape of a "V" or double "T", as well as heavy rectangular sheets of cast iron. All this material was transported by military motor-vehicles to the Fort Kobila area.
 - c. No detailed information is available with regard to the characteristics of these military works. It is reported, however, that in this zone there are two large caves, one of which is used for the storage of barrels containing gasoline supplied by the Bosanski Brod oil works and Fiume refineries.
3. Fortifications on the Losinj Island: "Nazario Sauro" Fort - This fort is located on the narrow strip of land which connects the two extremities of the island, at the height of the entrance to the Baccavera Bay, thus commanding the approaches to the sea in the direction of the Cherso and Sansego islands. Soon after the Yugoslav occupation, the fort was rebuilt and its exterior now looks like it was before the war.
- a. The fort is connected with the pier by means of a narrow gauge railroad track, recently re-activated, operated by electricity supplied by the power-station located in the fort itself. This railroad track is used for supplying the fort with all the materials it needs.
 - b. Below the fort there are five or six barracks, which were recently re-constructed, where troops are currently lodged. With the exclusion of the pier, all the areas around the fort and the barracks are delimited by fences of barbed wire, and are thickly wooded. Some of these areas were mined by the Germans during the war, and they are believed to be still mined, since the Yugoslavs lack the necessary technical means for clearing them.
 - c. The principal entrance to the port is located in the neighborhood of the pier. The garrison is provided with four or five trucks of German type. There are no search-lights. The garrison is composed of 300-400 troops, most of whom, it is believed, are against Tito's regime.
4. Anti-Aircraft Batteries: An anti-aircraft battery (of an unspecified number and type of guns) is located on a hill about 1500 meters south of the "Nazario Sauro" Fort, on the emplacement of a former Italian anti-aircraft battery which was put out of action by Allied air bombardment. The approaches to the battery are mined, and the battery itself is protected by barbed-wire fences. Target practice against balloons is often carried out by this battery.
- a. The batteries on Mt. Baston in the neighborhood of Lussimpiccolo, which were built by the Italians and later destroyed by the Allies, are still damaged and are not garrisoned.
 - b. The emplacements of the anti-aircraft batteries overlooking the cemetery of Port San Martino were destroyed by Allied air bombardment. The surrounding area is still mined. The fort is not garrisoned.
 - c. The anti-aircraft batteries on the hill behind the church of the Annunciation at Porto Cigale, which were built by the Italians and later destroyed by the Allies, are being repaired. The reconstruction is carried out by troops. So far no guns have been reported there.

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5. Training School at Varazdin: A school for the training of troops of various corps, including the Air Force, is functioning at Varazdin. The courses have a duration of three months. The training is carried out with light and heavy arms of Russian make, including machine guns of the "Mascin" type and automatic rifles of the "Dektaviev" type.
- a. During the period of training the troops are subjected to strict discipline. They are not allowed to leave the camp. Training at the practice field is carried out between 0800 and 1300 hours, while lessons are given throughout the afternoon.

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